

VERTIGO MORSEI, n. sp.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

Shell large (for the group), cylindrical-turriculate, with a rather acute apex, imperforate rimate, with few obsolete striae of growth, shining, translucent; whorls six, rather slowly and regularly increasing, the last scarcely higher than the penultimate and rather narrower, somewhat sloping towards the base, slightly ascending at the aperture; suture deep; aperture lateral, scarcely oblique, comparatively small, inferior and palatal part well-rounded, the latter with an angular impression and slightly protracted in about its middle, the upper half more strongly curved, peristome everted; on the palatal wall, at some distance from and parallel with the margin, a moderate crest, behind it a deep and large impression over the palatal folds, and in front of it a groove corresponding with the impression at the auricle; inside the crest there is a distinct callus of the same color as the shell; apertural lamellae and folds typically nine: three on the parietal wall (the same as in *V. ovata*), the largest whitish; two on the columella, the superior strong, vertical above, then in an angle turning horizontally, the inferior horizontal, lamelliform, thin, high and directed obliquely upward; basal small, sometimes double, rarely 0; palatals high, and rather long, curved and directed upward; suprapalatal small, nodule-like.

Size: alt. 2·7, diam. 1·3; apert. alt. 0·9, lat 0·8 mill.

Soft parts not examined.

Habitat: Kent County, Michigan.

This magnificent *Vertigo* has been collected by Dr. DeCamp and kindly sent for examination by Mr. Bryant Walker. There were seven specimens, all fully mature, well-formed and almost exactly alike. Yet there are some slight differences, as they may be found in all forms of this group: in one example the inferior parietal tooth is wanting, in another the basal only trace-like, and in a third the same is double, as frequently found in *V. ovata*. With the latter species, *V. morsei* has much resemblance, especially in the aperture: the configuration and the "teeth" are the same, but the inferior columellar, and the two principal parietals, are rather larger, and markedly directed upward. The main difference is in the number and relative size of the whorls: while in *V. ovata* they are five, and rapidly increasing, the last predominating; in our species there are six, slowly increasing, the last, and consequently the aperture, com-

paratively small. This is a radical difference, and gives the shell quite another aspect, so that there can be no question about its being distinct. But *V. morsei* is also decidedly larger, *V. ovata* not, or little, exceeding two millimeters of altitude.

The species is named in honor of Mr. E. S. Morse, who has so considerably promoted our knowledge of the Pupidae.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Nov., 1894.

A NEW CHITON FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Genus LEPIDOPLEURUS Risso.

Section *Lepidopleurus* ss. Valves adjacent, jugal area obscure, not separated from the pleural tracts; lateral areas distinct, or feeble, when all the sculpture is feeble. Type *L. cajetanus* Poli. Mediterranean.

Section *Olhoydia*. Valves separated by narrow extensions of the girdle, reaching to the jugum; jugal area prominent, sculptured differently from the pleural tracts and extending in front of them between the sutural laminae; lateral areas not differentiated; valves heavy, strongly sculptured. Type *L. (O.) percrassus* n. sp.

Lepidopleurus percrassus n. sp.

Shell solid, strong, small, of a pale pinkish-brown with a darker brownish girdle which appears rather narrow in the dry state; scales very minute, partly dehiscant, chaffy, with occasional slender spinules resembling hairs; scales on the base crowded, minute, sandy; an extension of the girdle is prolonged between the valves on each side as far the jugum, the surface of these sinuses is also minutely scaly with occasional spinules; valves thick, white below, moderately arched with the prominent jugum forming a sort of keel; near the points of insertion the valves are heavily callous below; the sutural laminae are short, smooth and separated at the median sinus by a prolongation of the jugum in advance of the anterior margins of the pleurae; sculpture of the jugum consisting of punctate fore-and-aft parallel grooves with some small elevated transverse ridges anteriorly; the rest of the valve has, on each side, six or eight vermicular ridges divaricating toward the posterior edge of the valve and irregularly corrugated with sharp, fine, elevated